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National Security Study Memorandum

TO: The Secretary of State
 The Secretary of the Treasury
 The Secretary of Defense
 The Secretary of Commerce
 The Director of Central Intelligence
 The Assistant to the President for
 International Economic Affairs

SUBJECT: U.S. Policy in Cases of Expropriation

The President has directed that a study be performed on an urgent basis of United States policy in connection with expropriation by foreign governments without fair compensation of properties of U.S. private business.

The study should address issues arising in our relations with such foreign governments as have in the past expropriated U.S. privately owned property or who may be currently engaged in such action. The legal, economic and foreign policy implications of such action should be discussed.

The options open to the United States in dealing with expropriation actions and for relations with countries which have in the past expropriated without fair compensation should be set forth.

The study should be performed by an Ad Hoc Group comprising representatives of the addressees of this memorandum and of the NSC staff and should be chaired by the representative of the Secretary of

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State. The study should be submitted to the Senior Review Group not later than June 30, 1971.

Until the study has been completed and reviewed by the President, all loan applications pertaining to countries which have in the past expropriated without fair compensation or are currently in the process of expropriating should be held in abeyance.

Henry A. Kissinger

cc: The Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

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TELCON

Mr. Kissinger/Billy Graham

6:50 p.m., May 24, 1971

G: Sorry to bother you again but the matter I raised with you quickly on the plane --

K: Incidentally I am sorry I ran away from you but the President had called me.

G: I understand. This has taken on quite a larger proportion than on Saturday when I talked with you. The lady spoke at the UN, Mrs. Arthur Goldberg was in the Chair. There were Protestants there, Jewish leaders there and Black leaders and so forth. They all signed the strongest petition to the Soviet Union and they sent a letter to the Pope. They had her speak and she was the first Jewish woman to speak. Right now meeting in Rochester, New York. They passed a terrific Resolution. Her daughter has become a symbol -- the youngest political prisoner, probably in the world.

K: How old is she?

G: 23 years old. All they will want to do is mold public opinion -- nothing anti-Soviet, nothing Cold War or this type of thing. She thinks her daughter will die. The trial is in Riga and she is on trial for ^{anti-Soviet} anti-Soviet propaganda. All she did was to print a pamphlet in Yiddish. Maybe a word quietly or privately to the Soviets, word that the White House is interested would have some affect. And if the President had her down and had her picture taken with him and made a statement that he was interested They brought this lady to see me and I have had a talk with her. I was very much impressed with her story. Let me give you her name, her name is Mrs. Rivka Alexandravich.

K: I know it.

G: What the _____ did today (read statement) Standing Committee on Churches and Society of the Soviet Citizens of the Jewish Field appeal to President Nixon to use his authorities with the Soviet Union. Request World Council of Churches to raise with the Soviet Union.

The statement reached at the UN today was much longer and much stronger. I thought I would give you the information and you act on it as you see fit.

K: I will bring it to the attention of the President.

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G: If something can be done, I would appreciate your getting in touch with me. Thank you, Henry, God bless you.

K: Thank you.

TELECON

Rabbi Mark Tanenbaum

6/1/71 4:10 p.m.

T: I want to tell you first that I am one of your distant admirers and appreciate everything you are doing for us. I was with Billy Graham when he called you regarding Ruth Alexandraovich (sp?) She talked to her husband in Riga. Saturday night she had the impression that she was being overheard.

K: You can bet your bottom dollar on it.

T: Is that right? I don't know about these things. She was told by her husband that their authorities told him to tell her that if she would curtail her activities in this country they would release Ruth and the others involved. She said she is willing to curtail her activities when she has gotten a cable from her daughter en route to Israel and not before.

She talked to her husband again and he said the situation has deteriorated. She has been put in "private punishment," which is worse than solitary confinement. There is no furniture; she has to sleep on a floor which is cold and gets wet at night. In addition to her arthritis she has a bad kidney condition.

Her future son-in-law has gone on a hunger strike; he wanted to appear in her defense. He is now being told that he is going to be removed from Riga to Odessa as a disturber of the peace. She is extremely concerned this morning; she is beside herself. She doesn't know what to do. She is willing to make any arrangement providing they release her daughter. Her husband is not permitted to see her daughter during the trial. Others were.

K: Let me see what I can do, but for us to do anything publicly would be counter-productive. But let me see what we can do through other channels.

T: She is not being anti-Soviet. If they would release her daughter these activities will stop and she will go back at once.

K: I will get that passed on. I appreciate this. You have been in touch with this office before.

T: Not directly; maybe R_____ Bookbinder was. I have been close to Dr. Graham on this.

K: I need not tell you that we are extremely sympathetic -- the only problem beyond that is to see what can be done that will be constructive.